VOL. X. NEW SERIES.

COLU MBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUA RY 14, 1864.

The Ohio Statesman:

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

MANYPENNY & MILLER. Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS. (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

HILTONS

Insoluble Cement! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known.

BOOT & SHOE

Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination Its Combination. Scientific Principles, And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any of-fensive smell.

Finis.

anufacturers, using Machines, ill find it the best article known r Cementing the Channels, as works without delay, is not af-cted by any change of temper-**JEWELERS** Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapt-ed to Leather. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes suff-ciently strong without stitching. Families.

LIQUID CEMENT It is liquid.

Furniture, Crockery, Toys,
Bone,
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And articles of household use.

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Is asoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres to oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufac-turers' packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO. jan9-åtf

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Agents for the cale of Gardner, Phipps & Co.'s Sus

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Of every Description, Imported and Domestic. Pine Wines, Cordials, Liguore, Segare, Olive Oils, Sardines, etc. 42 All goods delivered free of

soms relief, and taken

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

How it is Carried on.

The Various "Rings"-Cincinnati, Columbus, St. Louis and Illinois Represented.

Office, Nos. 36, 38 and 40 North High Street. THE PLANTERS WAKING UP.

[From the Memphis Correspondent of the St. Louis Republican.] COTTON COMBINATION.

The precise number of adventurers in the cotton line, who make Memphis their headquarters and make their forays from here, cannot perhaps be told; but they number hundreds. Some of them are "small-fry," Six months 150
Clubs of ten copies, one year 1600
Clubs of twenty copies, one year 300
Clubs of twenty copies, one year 300
With an additional copy to the party who gets up the Club of ten or twenty.

GREAT DISCOVERY USeful & Valuable Discovery!

When the manus, whose prospects are not of the most flattering kind. They are

and in fact, control the cotton business.—
Their means are large, they enjoy special facilities, have liberal permits, stand in close relation with certain Government officials, have systematized matters thoroughly, and command the field. Of these "rings," three or four are called Ohio and one is a St. Louis and Illinois ring.

and Illinois ring.

Cincinnati and Hamilton county, and the Cincinnati and Hamilton county, and the Government clique at Columbus are most happy in their relations. The Grand Chief of the Treasury at Cincinnati, Mr. Mellen, has two brother-in-laws, one Mr. Lincoln, a well known lawyer of Cincinnati, and the other Mr. Moore, both of whom, I understand, are leading partners in these cotton "rings" and are making a good thing out of it. Whether Mr. Mellen has any share in their immense profits I do not know.

The St. Louis and Illinois ring goes under the style of H. E. Bridge & Co. Connected

the st. Boths and Illinois Fing goes under the style of H. E. Bridge & Co. Connected with it is the house of Henning & Woodruff, represented here by Mr. Pearce. The late Treasurer of Illinois, Mr. Butler, who is here, is connected with this ring.

According to information given me by those who have a pretty accurate knowledge of what is transpiring here, these "rings"

of what is transpiring here, these "rings" are making a very nice thing indeed, out of their privileges.

The St. Louis ring is reported to have been the most fortunate, their operations being extensive and embracing a large field.—
They have already, I learn, got out more than 300,000 bales. The amount will undoubtedly much exceed that.

Any one aggrainted with prices knowing

doubtedly much exceed that.

Any one acquainted with prices knowing that most of the cotton bought is paid for in supplies at enormous prices charged for the supplies, and the high prices of cotton here in Memphis, may form his own estimate of the probable results of a few months' operations in getting out three thousand bales or more. One hundred bales of cotton are worth thirty thousand dollars.

Three thousand bales, nine hundred thousand Three thousand bales, nine hundred thousand dollars.

The advantages of large capital in these transactions are realized not merely by those who control unlimited funds and broad permits, and through these secure the cotton of many districts, but also by those who have come here to engage in the same business, only to find that their disadvantages are proportionate to the advan-tages of their rivals, because of the destituion of large credit of means, and of the favoritism which smiles upon others.

From what I learn here, concerning this matter, it may be doubted whether any parties, save those in combination, can get out

cotton enough to pay for the trouble.

I am informed by gentlemen from the neighborhood of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, that there is much cotton baled there, and ready for sale and delivery as soon as the river shall permit the approach of boats. But I am also told that much of this cotton has al-ready been purchased by citizens of Arkan-sas in that neighborhood, and is held for sas in that neighborhood, and is held for the market at forty cents per pound, or will be shipped to sell on their own account at Memphis. It must be remembered by many who have been dazzled with the prospect of buying cotton at fifteen cents per pound and selling at sixty, that the chances for such speculations are over. Holders of cotton, producers, and interior buyers know its value as well as others now.

The best recipe for success is, put money in your purse; not simply enough to buy cot-ton but to buy a permit or bear the sundry shares customary, or become the friend of the President or the brother-in-law of a Treasury Agent, or a member of a favored ring, and the thing is done.

AN INCIDENT IN COTTON.

Let me relate a cotton incident which has come to my knowledge here, which is but one of a hundred that might be named. A gentleman of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, came to this city six weeks ago to ask per-

mission to bring out his own cotton, amount-ing to about five hundred and fifty-six bales. He applied to a Treasury officer for bales. He applied to a Treasury officer for the permit. He was well known as a gentleman of undoubted loyalty; the cotton was mostly his own production, grown on his own plantation. In answer to his application it was stated there were no blanks at hand, and that the permit could not then be granted. He was, however, referred to a second officer, and by him to a third. On stating his difficulty in securing a permit, this officer said substantially. "I have two friends who hold a permit to bring out two thousand bales, and you can, under that, get out your cotton, on paying them that, get out your cotton, on paying them twelve dollars per bale." The owner re-plied, "I have not black-mail to offer; this cotton is mine, and I give you my word I will get it out." He went back to the first officer, who refused positively the permit. The owner stated to him with some positiveness that he should certainly secure a parmit and requested the officer to the inpermit, and requested the officer to state, in writing, his refusal, and the reason. It was refused. The owner then himself wrote out

refused. The owner then himself wrote out his application for a permit, stating the facts requisite concerning his cotton, his own loyalty and proprietorship, handed it to the Treasury agent, and demanded that he should indorse thereon his refusal, stating, "If you do not indorse your refusal in writing, I will bring witnesses by whom I may prove it." The Treagury agent with some agitation, took the paper, read it, and wrote on it what the owner supposed was the refusal. He did not examine it until outside of the office, when to his surprise he discovered that a full permit to bring out his cotton, was written on the sheet. out his cotton, was written on the sheet.— These facts were related to me by the owner of the cotton, a gentleman of culture and education, who, for a year or more, has served in the army, and from the beginning has been an unswerving adherent of the Union cause in Arkansas. The bribe in this case was not obtained.

This same gentleman related to me an incident concerning one of his fellow towns-men, who had been a rebel, but had re-nounced his treason and desired to resume nounced his treason and desired to resume his allegiance. He desired also to obtain a permit to sell his cotton, amounting to nearly five hundred bales. He came to Memphis, took the oath of allegiance, prepared a frank statement, showing he had been a rebel, but was now loyal, and would remain so. The permit to send ferward his

cotton to Memphis, to sell on his own account, was granted. He returned home and got out about half his cotton without trouble, and it went forward; but for some reason the remainder was seized and detained by the commander of the post, Col. has lost more than two to one as compared Clayton. While still under seizure, the with the North. This will give 2,000,000 owner had conversation with the person I men as the Southern loss, which, added to first named, and said, "If I am deprived of this cotton, I am ruined." "Why, no you he above, may 1 a added at least 400,000 more, making in all 1,000,000 men destroyed or disabled.

If Northern accounts of casualties in with the North. This will give 2,000,000 owner had conversation with the person I men as the Southern loss, which, added to first named, and said, "If I am deprived of the Northern, makes 3,000,000. It will not this cotton, I am ruined." "Why, no you he an oversetime to put the number kill-

out two hundred and fifty bales—you owe nothing in the world: you have only a wife and no children, and if you lose these two hundred and fifty bales you will still have enough." To which the owner replied, with some significance of manner, "I am totally ruined if I do not get those two hundred and fifty bales released." The only possible inference, under the circumstances, was that pretty severe terms had been imposed upon the repentant rebel, and that his per-

January Term-1964.

Ion. William V. Peck, Chief Justice; and Henr-Jacob Brinkerhoff, Hon. Josiah Scott, Hon. Rufus P. Rannev, and Hon. Horace Wilder, Judges. L. J. Critchfield, Reporter. TUESDAY, January 12, 1664.

GENERAL DOCKET,

No. 43. William Rayner vs. Jacob Kinney. In error to the Court of Common Pleas of Perry county. Reserved in the District Court.

Wilder, J. When, in an action for slander, the truth of the words spoken is pleaded in justification, in good faith, under an honest belief in their truth, and with reasonable grounds for such belief, the plaintiff is not by reason of such plea, on the failure of proof to sustain it, entitled to exemplary damages, nor should it be regarded as an aggravation beyond the real injury sustained by the plaintiff. Judgement of the Common Pleas reversed, and cause remanded.

No. 46. Geo. S. Coe, Trustee, etc. vs. John German et. al. Error to the Common Pleas of Union county.

man et. al. Error to the Common Pleas of Union county.

Ranney, J. Held:

1 The case of Coe vs. The Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, 10 O. St. R., 372, and Coe vs. The Knox County Bank, Ib., 412, have settled, that a railroad company deriving its powers under the "Act regulating railroad companies," passed February 11, 1845, may effectually mortgage its property connected with the use of its franchise, whether real or personal, so be subsequently acquired; but that the existence of such a mortgage does not operate to exempt such property, in its nature personal, and while it remains in possession of the corporation, from being levied upon by judgment creditors offthe company.

2. A power inserted in the mortgage authorizing the mortgage, upon default of payment, to take possession of the railroad and other property connected therewith, and use or sell the same, must be exerted upon all the property mortgaged; and does not authorize the mortgage to detach portions thereof, either from the possession of the company, or an officer succeeding to its rights by a valid levy thereon.

3. The "right and proper" damages given by the

on.

3. The "right and proper" damages given by the statute to the defendant, in an action of replevin brought by the mortgages against the officer, when it appears that the mortgage lien upon the property exceeds its value, is not the value of such property or the amount of the execution levied upon it, but homing morels. ominal merely. Judgment for damages reversed, and a judgment

Judgment for damages reversed, and a judgment for nominal damages rendered,
No. 44. Samuel W. Soars et al. v. Elijah S. Hanks et al. Reserved in District Court of Lucas county.
On motion to set aside appraisement and sale.
Scott J. Held—1. Judgment creditors, at whose suit a conveyance made by their debtor has been set aside, as a fraud upon their rights, cannot, upon execution issued under the decree in the case, set up the fraudulent conveyance, against which they claim, as a bar to the debtor's assertion of his right to have a family homestead exempted from sale on such execution.

2. The proper time for the assertion of the debtor's

tion.

2. The proper time for the assertion of the debtor's claim, under the statute, to have such homestead exempted from sale, is when the Sheriff or other officer is about to execute the writ of execution or order of sale; and the claim is available as well against decretal orders of sale, as against executions founded on judgment at law.

Approximent and sale set-saids, and case remark.

Appraisement and sale set aside; and case remand-d to Court of Common Pleas for execution. 49. Commissioners of Knox county v. Amos Nich-ols and wife. Reserved in the District Court of Knox

49. Commissioners of Knox county v. Amos Nichols and wife. Reserved in the District Court of Knox
county.
Peck, Ch. J. Held:

1. A statute enacted prior to the Constitution of
1851, authorising the Commissioners of a county, upon the approval of a majority of the electors to issue
and deliver county bonds to bona fide. stockholders of
a railroad locate! a rough such county, to be applied,
at par, in payment of their stock subscriptions, and
the proceeds so applied to be used exclusively in constructing the road within the county, the county being amply indemnified for said loan of its credit by
bond and mortgage of said subscribers, is not in confilet with the Constitution of 1802.

2. Nor is such statute repealed by the Constitution
of 1851, although the bonds had not been issued, nor
the vote of the electors given until after that Constitation went into operation. Case v. Dillor 20. St.
Rep., 607, and Ohio ex rel Smead v. Union Township,
8 Ohio St. Rep., 400 followed.

3. The statute in providing that such bonds should
not be delivered by the commissioners until a sufficient sum was provided by stock subscriptions, or
otherwise, to compilete such road, and imposing upon
them the duty of delivering the bonds when said provision has been made, without indicating any person
or teibunal to determine that fact, necessarily delegated that power to the commissioners, and if they,
acting in good fath and with reasonable prodegate

or tribunal to determine that fact, necessarily delegated that power to the commissioners, and if they, acting in good faith and with reasonable prudence and caution, should decide that such provision had been made and deliver the bonds, the bonds will not be invalidated, if it should subsequently appear that the means were wholly insufficient.

4. Where a power-created by statute has been fully executed, and something, not authorized by the statute, has been added, but which is clearly distinguishable from the rightful execution—the execution of the power is good so far as authorized by the statute, and void only as to the excess.

Demurrer to reply overruled and cause remanded to District Court.

District Court.

Rankey J., adhering to his opinion in Cass v. Diln, dissented from the second proposition, and excessed no opinion upon the other questions arising pressed no opinion upon the other questions arising in the case. No. 45. William Vining and others v. Christopher C. Bricher. In error to the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county. Reserved in the District

VILDER J. To determine whether a contract made contrar 1. To determine whether a contract made contrary to the provisions of a penal statute, is illegal and void, the statute furst be considered as a whole, to ascertain whether or not it was the intention of the Legislature that the statute should have such effect.

2. A note given in consideration of a sale of diseased alicep, which sale was within the provisions of the Act of Feb. I7, 1857, to prevent the spread of disease among sheep, is not void. By the provision in the let section of said Act, it was intended to leave the rights of the party sustaining damage by reason of such sale, unchanged by the statute.

Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas affirmed with costs.

with costs.

No. 28. The Northern Bank of Kentucky v. Mark Buckingham et al. Error reserved in Clermont county. Judgment affirmed. No further report will be made of the case.

No. 42. Joseph W. Butler v. Aaron Willoughby. Error to the District Court of Putnam county.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded. No further report of the case will be made.

No. 47. James W. Ramsey v. Ann Glaze. Error to the District Court of Knox county. Judgment affirmed. No further report of the case will be made.

No. 22. Robert Hoses et al. v. Jacob Hoffner et al. Motion to quash writ of mandamus overruled. The motion involves an inquiry into the whole merits. Motion to take case on general docket out of its order also overruled.

No. 47. Toledo & Wabash Bailroad Company v. Russell C. Daniels et al. Passed for notice of motion. No. 48. John Scaman, Trustee, v. S. B. Eager, eave given to docket reserved case. No. 49. D. S. Sampsell, Mayor, v. James McCool Jailor, etc. Alternative writ of mandamus allowed. No. 50. William B. Lewis v. Commissioners of Marion county. Alternative writ of mandamus allowed. Adjourned until Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

(From the Washington Constitution.) It the Living will not Hear the Living, Let the Dead Speak!" How many human lives have been sacrificed by this cruel and relentless war? Hon. Thaddeons Stevens made a speech last session of Congress, winter of 1862-3, in which he stated that 1,100,000 men had been mustered into the United States service, of which number only 400,000 men remained fit for service. The balance of this host, 500,000 men, had either been killed in battle, died of disease or wounds, or been disabled. Since then there have been some of the greatest and floreest battles of the war, and large-accessions to the military force, by conscription and voluntary enlistments, have been made. To the 700,000 septs-dem

this cotton, I am ruined." "Why, no you be an overestimate to put the number kill-are not," replied his friend; "you have got ed, or who have died from wounds, etc, at out two hundred and fifty bales—you owe 2,000,000 men.

upon the repentant rebel, and that his permit to get it out had cost him one half his cotton. Perhaps the inference was unjust; but his neighbors could see no other that appeared reasonable.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO. to another! Nearly three months to pass by the last resting-place of brothers de-stroyed in battle, because the words, "No compromise with traitors!" had gone forth from headquarters, and was taken up and re-echoed by the fanatical masses through-out the whole North. The word "compro-mise," uttered in a patriotic and fraternal spirit, and these thousands of miles of grave-yards and billions of indebtedness had had

no existence. When man rebelled against his Creator, the words "No compromise!" were not proclaimed against him, else to-day he had been enduring a punishment that was to be eternal. On the contrary, Omnipotence proposed a compromise—devised a plan of redemption, and said to man, "I offer you terms, through the sacrifice of my only be-gotten Son. Accept the terms and be saved!" But this Administration, and its

fanatical supporters, are greater, purer and wiser than God!

Let us present the question in a some-what different light. In war times, the killed are mostly buried in great pits and tremples like down! trenches, like dogs!
To give two million dead decent burial.

how many men will be requisite? Say that it will require, to make the coffins, the shrouds, dig the graves and inter, four persons to bury thus six dead in one day, what number will it require to bury two million in six days? Answer—222,222 men! A larger army than the great Napoleon ever commanded!

A few years more followed by such destruction of life, and the Government can form a graveyard, that would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The masses of the people North seem to have declared in favor of such a magnificent idea! What a theme for a Beecher, a idea! What a theme for a Beecher, a Cheever, a Chase, a Seward, or a Sumner! Only think of it, a line of "dead heroes and patriots," reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean! What an eloquence and poetry in the thought! Reader, tread lightly! Breathe not a word of charity, humanity or Christianity here! Ignore all such vulgar thought or idea, and let the heart swell only in devotion to Moloch, the God of blood and slaughter. But let the disciples of Moloch beware! The day of vengeance comes on apace, when God, vengeance comes on apaee, when God, through an outraged and betrayed people, will take vengeance upon the perjured, and him who hath betrayed His trust.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Beef

GENERAL WESTERN PRODUCE. The undersigned pay their Particular Attention To the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF QUICK RETURNS MADE,

on very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURBENT of the above articles, which we mail gratis to those sending their address to AHRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street, N V. City.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

JACOB FISHER, HAVING PURCHAS-ED the entire stock and business of Mesars. Shoedinger & Brown in the Furniture Manufactory, No. 162 South High Street, will continue the business at the

SAME STAND AS HERETOFORE, and solicits the custom of the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally. All business will be

Punctually attended to. and Furniture manufactured or repaired promptly according to order. J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an UNDERTAKER,

which he will give special and prompt attention. BROOKS, STEARNS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Foreign & Domestic Fruits, Choice Family Flour, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods No. 273 South High St.

Columbus, Ohio.

All Goods delivered free of charge to any pa BATID W. BROOKS,)
JOHN STRABNS,
N. MERION.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED DIRECT-Gentlemen's Wear

No. 220 South High Street

TELEGRAPHIC.

For last Night's Dispatchessee 3d page

REPORTED EXPRESSLY for the STATESMAN

Morning and Noon Dispatches.

destined for special service. Gen. Burnside

has authority to do the same. A Washington letter to the Tribune says it has been decided to remove the rebel cap-ital to Columbia, South Carolina. The writer is a Union man, lately from the South, where he had been a clerk in the rebel War Department. He also says gun-boats and ironclads at Richmond are with ne exception ready for service. On the 7th ult. they were ordered to make a demnstration on Hampton Roads, but after roceeding a few miles below Drury's bluff, he order was countermanded.

A gas explosion occurred yesterday in a arriage factory in 87th street. Several ersons were injured and the building dam-

ged.
The World's special from Washington 2th, says: The passage of the bounty bill understood to postpone the draft to the st of March. The House committee of Election has de-

The bill to extend to the 1st of March bounes to volunteers, passed the Senate in the recise form in which it left the House, and erefore only awaits the President's sigature to become a law.

The Tax on Petrolium-New De partment-Confirmations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- The Herald's spec d from Washington the 12th says: It is nown that a tax on refined petroleum of ot less than 20 per cent. will be recom-rended to the committee on Ways and leans. Crude will probably not be taxed The Democratic caucus agreed by a ma-ority of seven to advise the National Comlittee to hold a National Convention a incinnati.

adiana, Illinois and Iowa have been formed ito a military department under Major eneral Heintzelman, headquarters at Cin-

Ex-Congressman Bingham, of Ohio, was b-day confirmed as Judge Advocate for the epartment of the Susquehanna, and H. S. Ioss United States Attorney for Tennessee, ad Abraham Hanson, of Wisconsin, Comdissioner and Consul-General to Liberia.

fore Descritons General Kelly's Cloaks, NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Herald's special om Washington 12th, says: Desertions in ne rebel army continue to be frequent as eretofore. One entire Georgia regiment ad made arrangements to cross over into ur lines last Friday night, if they were laced on picket, but the opportunity was ot afforded them, probably because their

esign was known. A dispatch from Gen. Kelly's department West Virginia, vesterday, states that outs report Gen. Early falling back up is Shenandoah valley, and all fears for is safety of the railroad are now at rest.

Balmorals,

ondition of Affairs in Charleston Boston, Jan. 12.—The Traveller states that letters received in this city from a forthern elergyman, who established him-elf in Charleston with his family but a hort time before the rebellion, ouching details of the anguish and suffer-oughing details of the anguish and suffer-ng of the inhabitants of that place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption wen at the hands of the Yankees. In his pinion the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course all that can leave the place will but many have not the means neither have they any place of refuge.

From East Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The Inquirer has a special from Chattanooga 12th, stating that affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting. A heavy fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday. The enemy were rupulsed with serious loss. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge. Our pickets front each other at Blair's Cross Roads, tweaty miles postheast of Kronville. twenty miles northeast of Knoxville. Our repulse at Bean's Station was trifling.—
Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and mountain front. Johnston presents a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Daltan.

South High Street, Columbus, O. Office hours from the first and the street of the second control of the se

Conservative Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 12.—At an adjourned meeting of the opposition members of Congress the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all States to the Union; that patriotism and true statesmanship demand that such a policy shall be pursued towards the people of the States in which insurrection exists as shall be hest calculated to bring this exas shall be best calculated to bring this ex-hausting war in which we are now engaged to a close, and to restore sai! States to the Union under the constitution, with all the constitutional rights of the people unim-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 .- Gen. Mende was

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—Gen. Mende was serenaded this evening at the residence of Mr. B. Gorhand, South 4th street, by Bergefield's band. A large crowd of citizens were present. Gen. Mende made a brief speech, urging his hearers to use every effort to fill up the ranks of the army before spring, as the only way to put an end to the rebellion during the present year. He promised for himself to crush out traitors in arms against the government. n arms against the government.

Gen. Meade Serenaded.

Important Decision. New York, Jan. 12.—Judge Barbour, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the act under which claims were made against the city in the riot cases, is unconstitutional.

Appropriation for Soldiers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—The House to-day passed a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to be expended by the Western Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Missouri.

NO. 171.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 9 .- The Times, the new loyal paper here, says people of the State are ripe for revolt against the Richmond Government. The leaders of the movement advocate separate sovereignty, though boldly advising a return to the Union preferable to the present state of affairs in Divisor fairs in Dixie.

Railroad Accident.

Washington News.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Times' special from Washington 12th, says: Gen. Hancock has gone North to arrange in the several States where his corps was recruited, measures to increase its numbers, by new enlistments, to fifty thousand, the whole to be destined for special service. Gen. Burnside

NEW FIRM. ROSE & BEEM Merchant Tailors. Corner Town & High Sts.

HAVING ASSOCIATED OURSELVES
together under the above named firm, for the
purpose of carrying on the above named business,
we ask the attention of the public to our large, rich
and well selected stock of Goods in our line. We
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the
best grades and strips of Cloths, Cassimeres and
Vestings; also, a full stock of Gents' Furnishing
Goods. We attend to business personally, do our
own cutting, and warrant the best fits and finest
work. Especial attention is paid to Military Officers'
Clothing.

HOSE & BEEM.

HOSE & BEEM. ian7-dly The House committee of Election has deded the Dacotah contested election case favor of Dr. Jaynes against Gen. Todd, he now holds the seat.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Maj.-Gen. Blunt Kansas has obtained leave to visit Washigton to consult with the Indian Bureau and the subject of Indian affairs in the Southest.

The prevalance of the small-pox in Washigton is much exaggerated, though it preals to a greater extent than heretofore. It generally in a mild form and there are omparatively few deaths.

The bill to extend to the 1st of March bounes to volunteers, passed the Senate in the recise form in which it left the House, and After my thanks to my old customers and friends.

Clothing.

After my thanks to my old customers and friend for past favors, I would ask a continuance of the same to the new firm.

Respectfully,
Columbus, Jan. 4, 1864-jan7-diw

CHEAP GOODS

-AT-

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